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REMARKS

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1. In the course of 1951, surface construction work was repeatedly observed in the vicinity of the so-called underground headquarters district in Budapest XI between Otthon and Schweidel Streets. According to local residents, underground construction work was also in progress near this headquarters district. [redacted] observed rubble being deposited in the quarry south of the underground headquarters district. Two trellis masts about 15 meters high and two braced antenna masts of the same height were seen in the area of this district. A 10-meter square concrete bunker three meters high without visible openings and another 3-meter square concrete bunker two meters high with porcelain insulators on its roof were observed between two masts in the southwestern corner of the installation. A third bunker was located in front of the smaller of the two bunkers. A two-story building about 20 x 15 meters with a tile roof was seen on the south side of Otthon Street in the northwestern corner of the fenced-in area of the underground headquarters district. According to local residents, the access to the underground section of this headquarters district was in the building. Further construction work was under way in the built-up portion of the headquarters district which was surrounded by a wire fence. Four concrete doors were observed there on the slope. The underground headquarters district was continually guarded by soldiers. (1)
2. In the fall of 1951, the Walka Gate Barracks in Budapest housed the Technical War Institute or parts of it. Source himself had to take a theodolite, used by artillery units, to the third floor of the barracks building bordering on Budafoki Street. (2)

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3. Prior to June 1951, a military research institute was located on the west side of Fehérvári Street in Budapest. In June 1951, the building, which up to the spring of 1950 had belonged to the Gamma Plant, housed a laboratory, a materials testing shop, and some minor workshops of the research institute. About 60 persons including civilians were employed at the institute. No military guard was seen at this building. The ground floor housed workshops of the Gamma Plant as late as June 1951.
4. Prior to June 1951, three four-story buildings on the west side of Daróczi Street near the intersection with Döbözégi Street in Budapest were guarded by soldiers who wore green service color. Source observed bales of military uniforms being taken into one of these buildings, each of which was about 60 x 20 meters. The buildings reportedly housed a central depot of the Hungarian Army. Hospitals were located opposite the depot and on the east side of Daróczi Street. (3)
5. During the period from the fall of 1950 to the summer of 1951, ammunition boxes were repeatedly unloaded by soldiers near the Nagyöttevény-Döböz (Q 48/H 41) railroad station. The ammunition, probably artillery ammunition, was trucked from the railroad station to the ammunition depot immediately northwest of Diosd (Q 48/H 41), east of the road to Tóserock-bálint (Q 48/H 41). The depot was built into a hill between triangulation points 210 and 187 and was protected by a layer of rocks about 10 meters thick, from which several ventilation shafts projected. Three entrance gates were observed. The trucks which entered a depot returned empty. A standard-gauge track was in front of the depot which was guarded by soldiers. (4)
6. [REDACTED]
unit began its summer training near the Yugoslav border in April 1951. An occupied military cantonment was observed in the woods between Devecser (P 48/D 38) and Komeshán (P 48/D 27), on both sides of the road connecting these two places.
7. [REDACTED] Lillafüred which is located west of Miskolc (R 49/J 87) and immediately southwest of Hamor (R 49/J 77), that Hungarian government officials from Miskolc, allegedly on Soviet orders, had inspected the villas south of the Palota Hotel and that an air raid shelter which had been built during the war on the north side of the Miskolc-Hamor road was being reconditioned. [REDACTED] a woman who had come from Lillafüred to Sopron (P 48/X 63) that the Palota Hotel and the buildings inspected in the spring of 1951 were scheduled to be evacuated by September 1951.
8. Prior to March 1951, Hungarian AAA soldiers wearing white-bordered red epauletts were seen in the barracks installation east of the church of Suettoor (P 48/X 83). The barracks installation was reconstructed after the war. (5) Source stated that the localities of Suettoor and Mszterhaza (P 48/X 83) were merged and redesignated Fertöed in June 1950.
9. Prior to September 1951, the Hungarian towns and localities had no military registration officials attached to their administrations. Such officials are only attached to registration offices of the municipal police.
10. In July 1951, Soviet motor vehicles were observed entering and leaving a former warehouse of the state tobacco monopoly at the intersection of Obudai Quay and Hajógyár Street in Budapest VI. It appeared to source that the building housed a Soviet military depot.

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11. In late July 1951, six armored Hungarian motor boats were lying at anchor in the branch of the Danube River east of the barracks installation quartering the Hungarian river police. The motor boats were armed with large-caliber machine guns with ribbed jackets. They were mounted at the forward sections of the boats. The barracks installation quartering the Hungarian river police was between Obudai Quay and Laktanya Street. (6)
12. In July 1951, a Hungarian engineer unit engaged in salvaging operations was observed on the Danube River near Baja (Y6/S 28). About the same time, Hungarian engineers with pontoons were observed engaged in similar activities near Mohacs (Y 5/B 62).

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Comments.

- (1) According to previous reports, the central headquarters of the Hungarian air defense system is located at the underground headquarters district.
- (2) According to a report of August 1951, a new building for the Technical War Institute was being erected in the area of the old cemetery on Kutvoelgyi Street in Budapest VII. See [redacted] 25X1A
- (3) The existence of this central depot was known previously.
- (4) According to records of the Hungarian Ministry of National Defense, this a munition depot, one of the largest of its kind in the country, is invulnerable against air attacks due to its location in a hill; it can store 14 issues of ammunition for 12 infantry divisions. It is allegedly possible to transfer the ammunition factory in Csepel to the site of this underground depot. 25X1A
- (5) The presence in Smettoer of AAA units was known previously. See [redacted] 25X1A
- (6) [redacted]. For detailed description of these barracks see [redacted] 25X1A
- (6) This information confirms the barracks installation of the Hungarian river police, [redacted] See [redacted] 25X1A

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